### NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York

HERALD. Rejected communications will not be re-

turned. Letters and packages should be properly

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. PRENCH THEATRE, 16th st. and 6th st. - La GRANDE

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- PAUL PRY-ROBERT PIPTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. - SURF; OR, SCHMER SCHOOL AT LONG BRANCH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-GRAND ROMANTIC WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIS, Broadway, cor-

BOWERY THEATRE, Rowery.-Buck, Buck, How MANY HORSE; OF, 15010 UP TO 185 &c. THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-THE BURLESQUE

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.-

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooking. -TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocalian, Neuro Minsterley, 4C.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- Could Vocat-BRYANT'S OFERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, Mth at BEYANT'S MONTREES.

SAN PRANCISCO MINSTREAS, 585 Brus of - Brito-

NEW YORK CHECUS, Pourteenth street. EQUESTRIAN AND OTRINGING SERFORMANCES, &C. HOOLEY'S OFERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. HOOLEY'S MINGREELS-THAT RABOAL THOMAS, &C.

STEINWAY HALL Fourteenth street-GRAND VOCAL

APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway .-NEW YORK HUSBUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway,

TRIPLE SHEET

#### New York, Thursday, January 27, 1870.

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5-Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn and United States Supreme Courts—the Wilkes Libet Suit; Efforts Made to Postpone the Trial— The Late Strike in Erie: The Latest from the Seat of War-New York and Brooklyn City and Police News-Women's Rights in South Caro-

Bourbons, France and the Radicals, the Two European Questions-Amusement Announce ments.

\* 7-Telegraphic News From all Parts of the World : Rumored Death of the Pope; Papal Infailibility Arguments; Spanish Cabinet Economy and Election Results; Sainave Captured, Sentenced and Shot-Amusements-The Criminal Horoscope-Lectures and Balls Last Night-The Alexander Mystery -Who was Boss There?-Sad Domestic Calamity-Crime in Westchester County-Tne Flacide Obsequies-Giant Cattle-Alleged Burglary-Domestic Wretchedness-Business Notices. 8-Bound to the Wneel: The Case of William Mul-

ler, now in Ludlow Street Jall-The Dutchess County Mystery: Remarkable Scene in the Court Room at Poughkeepsie-The Public Health: Swinburne on His Defence-The Pub-He Debt: Another Letter from Treasurer Spinher-Mairriages and Deaths. 9-Financial and Congmercial Reports - William H.

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19-The State Capital: Interesting Proceedings of the Legislature; Proposed Reduction of Fare on the Eighth Avenue Railroad; the Labor Convention-Suburban News-Great Cocking Contest-New Jersey Legislature-Real Estate Sales-Shipping intelligence-Advertisements.

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## NOTICE TO HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

We will esteem it a favor if our readers will inform us, by letter addressed to this office, of any dereliction on the part of the carriers of the HERALD, either in furnishing the paper late, substituting other city papers, or leaving spoiled

THE LAST OF SALNAVE. -The . latest accounts from Port an Prince report that Turin Salnave, late President of the Haytien republic, was sentenced to death and shot on the 10th just.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND JOB .- Mr. Dawes has done an excellent thing in having the bill for the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard to League Island laid on the table. He will soon attain Minister Washburne's former title of "Watch Dog of the Treasury."

THE ERIE STRIKERS have atruck their flag. The strike is ended and two thousand persons, including the families of the strikers, are left uncertain of their future means of support. Two of the ringleaders have been arraigned for rioting and held in five hundred dollars bail for trial.

THE PNEUMATIC TUNNEL .- The Special Committee of the Assembly on the Pneumatic Tunnel reported yesterday that there was no damage done to the surface of Broadway by the progress of the work. The property owners above the site of the work and the passengers in heavy stages can therefore rest easy, if the word of the committee is of any weight.

Spain and the Bourbons-France and the Rudleals-The Two European Questions.

The European questions of the hour, at least those questions which command any general Interest, are either Spanish or French. Europe is by no means in a settled condition. Scandinavia is pouring forth her thousands to the New World. So are North and South Germany. So also are the British Isles. This vast emigration from Northern and even from Central Europe is far from being unsuggestive. It is, on the contrary, deeply suggestive. But suggestiveness is the less a necessity that we know the facts. We know that Sweden and Norway are awaking into newness of life. They begin to share with their German and British neighbors the advantages that result from having numerous and prosperous friends on this Continent. It is hard to live in poverty when nothing but the big pond stands between them and paradise. The Germans of both the North and the South, knowing that their wiser or more fortunate brethren have found a home in the New World, have become less interested in possible foreign wars. Whether Prussia or Austria shall be mistress of Germany, or whether Germany shall be mistress of France. are questions subordinate to this other quesion-whether Germans would not be more happy out of Germany than in it. Great Britain, true to her ancient policy, goes on with reform; and although emigration does not decrease either in Ireland, England or Scotland, the state of feeling is such, both among the people and their rulers, that there is small chance of either domestic or foreign

In France and in Spain matters are quite different. Both of those countries may be said to be in the agonies of revolution. What changes are about to take place in the one and the other it is impossible to predict. For twenty years Napoleon has governed France with a hand more vigorous than yielding. His hand is now somewhat relaxed in its grip; but it is, perhaps, more a voluntary than a compulsory relaxing. He has listened to the clamors of the people; he has thought of the welfare of his dynasty, and particularly of the prospects of his son; and, knowing that it was better to make cosmos, if possible, during his life than to leave chaos for certainty at his death, has deemed it wise, in advancing years and in failing health, to do the best he can. No man of intelligence who has watched Napoleon for the last twenty years can refuse to admit that he has been the master of the French people, and that on the whole he has used his immense power wisely and well. The reforms which he has granted to the French people, and which are still on their trial, have commanded respect in France, and, indeed, all the world over. As we have just said, these reforms are on their trial, France is passing through a crisis, and the result is yet doubtful. It is scarcely otherwise with Spain. It is

now well nigh a year and a half since the Spanish people rose as one man and shook off the Bourbon yoke, compelling Isabella and her satellites to make quick time and seek a home where they might. The Spanish revolution was hailed with delight. It seemed to be the resurrection of a once noble but long downtrodden and dispirited race. Men remembered the days of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Spain was more full of energy than all the nations of Europe combined-the times of Charles the Fifth and of Phillip the Second, when Spain was virtually the mistress of the whole earth, the sun never setting on her soil. The revolution was so clean, so complete, the sentiment of the people was so unanimous that the conviction was general that a new force had been given to the age. and that Spain was about to take her place once again, and that worthily, in the family of great nations. There were doubting spirits, we admit: but in view of facts these, if not convinced, were compelled to keep silence. During all these anxious months the doubters and the believers have waited, and to-day it does seem as if the contemned doubters had the best of it. Spain has not come up to the expectations entertained of her thirteen months ago. Spain is not to-day happier or more prosperous than she was under Isabella. The revolution, which gave Prim command of the army, which placed Topete at the head of the navy and which, nominally at least, made Serrano the chief of the State, is still in progress. It has been a long, weary, profitless interregnum, and to-day no one can tell how near or how far distant is the end.

Our latest news from France shows that Napoleon has other difficulties to contend with than the difficulties created by the sin or rash folly of his cousin or by the implacable enmities of Henri Rochefort and the radicals. The French people are divided on certain great commercial questions. Free trade is demanded by one class of manufacturers. Protection is demanded by another. Free trade for years past has been the favorite policy of the Emperor, But the will of Napoleon is no longer supreme; the people are no longer to be dictated to; and now that feeling on both sides is keen, the question is, which party will win? So serious has this matter become already, as will be seen by this day's news, that rumors are affont of division in the Ollivier Cabinet. This is one more trouble added to the numerous serious troubles which already embarrass Napoleon.

The Spanish news is not more reassuring. The new constitution which proclaimed Spain still a monarchy, provided that no Bourbon could again occupy the Spanish throne. After having for a year gone about Europe begging for a king and vainly offering to Guelphs and Coburgs, to Hapsburg's and Savoyards the crown of Charles the Fifth, Spain relaxes somewhat her antipathies and opens the door for the return of the hated Bourbons. The vote of Tuesday last-151 in favor of nonexclusion against 38 in favor of exclusion-is so sweeping and so emphatic that he would be a hold man who would say that Isabella may not yet return and occupy until death the throne of her ancestors, despite the fact that the telegrams by the cable last night assert that the country has condemned monarchism. Prim has not yet proved himself a Cromwell. Would it be wonderful if he undertook the rôle of a monk?

Judging from our latest news relative to both France and Spain we feel justified in saying the present situation is grave, and the future is doubtful. To these two countries more than to any others in Europe our eyes are turned. approaching negotiations on the Alabama A republic in France will create a republic in claims.

Spain; but the restoration of the Bourbons, scarcely even excepting Montpensier, will strengthen Napoleon's position.

Rumar of the Benth of the Pone. We were informed yesterday evening by cable telegrams that his Holiness Pope Plus the Ninth was ailing in Rome and that the Ecumenical Council was likely to be dissolved at an early day. A rumor prevailed in Paris after midnight that the Pope was dead, but the report could not be traced to any authentic source when our after despatches left the French capital. Considering the advanced age of the Holy Father, his arduous labors in the ministry from an early period of life, his foreign travel, and the recent annoyances of the Ecumenical assemblage, we would not be surprised if the rumor should prove to be true. The event of the death of Pio Nono just now would be one francht with the most important consequences to Europe, its governments and peoples, besides agitating to a great extent and for some considerable period of time the whole Christian world. Further intelligence from Rome will be waited for with anxiety.

OUR CUBAN NEWS .- By mail we have the particulars of the reception and serenade given by the volunteers of Havana to execretary Seward. In reply to an address, Mr. Seward made a very pleasant speech, n which he spoke in a manner calculated to tickle the truly loyal Havanese. Regarding the close of the insurrection matters present a very unpleasant prospect. It would seem that the Spaniards are not particularly anxious to crush the revolution immediately. Now that they are satisfied of the American policy of non-intervention they intend to take their time over the work and put it down by a slow and easy process. We here perceive the effects of the unwise policy of the administration in not taking a decided step, one way or the other, in the matter of the revolution in Cuba. It looks as if the powers in Washington were trying to ride two horses. The Spaniards now feel easy. There is no fear of intervention, and they can afford to take their time, and we are thus indirectly responsible for the continuance of the war

THE BILL SIGNED. -The President having signed the bill for the restoration of Virginia to Congress that matter is settled. The Legislature must adhere to the fourteenth amendment in reference to rebel disabilities, and the State must not "go back" on the colored folks. The Senators and members of the other branch of Congress elected are to be admitted subject to an investigation individually in several cases where questions of eligibility have been raised. Now let Georgia, Mississippi and Texas hurry up, and let us have an end to this troublesome Southern enterprise checking business of reconstruction, and let the whole South, on the new departure, advance to the glorious career of prosperity before it, which invites whites and blacks to harmony, cooperation and active work in cotton, corn, rice, sugar and tobucco.

WHOLESALE ANNEXATION .- The Hartford Post, administration, remarking upon the temper of our people for annexation, says:-"Our national policy, heretofore opposed to aggrandizement, seems to have been almost reversed lately under the desire for acquiring new territory. The purchase of Alaska seems almost to have necessitated the acquisition of British Columbia. Why not also Red River, Canada, the Feejee Islands and St. Thomas? The question is pertinent, and demands earnest thought and a careful decision." The Post has omitted Cuba, Mexico, the Sandwich list. Why not go the whole figure, even to the annexation of the "islands of the moon?" We suppose the politicians would if, instead of seeing a man, they saw a job in it.

CROWDING IN HORSE CARS.—The dumb brutes have found a friend in Mr. Mitchell, of the Assembly, who proposes a bill to prevent crowding the horse cars. The people who go leisurely also secure a friend in him; but how about persons who are in too much of a hurry, as most New Yorkers are, to wait for a car that is not crowded, especially at that time of day when most of them are overloaded?

THEOLOGICAL SWINDLERS. -A theological student named Travis has been swindling the people of Kingston, N. Y., to the amount of over \$20,000. If these things continue the very name of Reverend will become a bugbear against which people will shut their doors as promptly as they would against a burglar.

THE COAL QUESTION .- Prices of Pennsylvania coal showed a decline yesterday in some cases of over a dollar per ton on the prices of last month. Cumberland coal stock also fell considerably in Wall street. Here we see the direct result of the action of the House committee on Tuesday in agreeing to abolish the coal tariff. The protectionists have somewhat favored this repeal in order, as they said, to let the people see if it would benefit them, and now probably they see it.

GRASSHOPPERS AND BUTTERFLIES. -The following note gives us a very interesting confirmation of the union of January and May :-REED'S GAP, WALLINGFORD, Conn., Jan. 23, 1870. MR. BENNETT:—
SIR—I saw two grasshoppers to-day that the engineer picked up while coming through the lots from timer. They appeared to be as lively as they generally are in June. Last week we saw two butterflies dying through the air. This I thought was worth your notice.

Thanks, Mr. Hodgden. Butterflies and grasshoppers in Connecticut in January are strange visitors. What next? Perhaps the opening of the sea bathing season at Newport. Who knows?

THE SPOILS AT ALBANY .- The parties inteested at Albany, as at Washington, have had some squabbling over the spoils of office; but our latest reports indicate a compromise, of the effects of which we shall hear more to-day. In the meantime we are glad to learn that the appointment of Dr. Carnochan as Health Officer is as good as confirmed.

PRINCE ARTHUR was present at a State dinner at the Executive Mansion yesterday. These State dinners are an important element of diplomacy, and this one is calculated to create good feeling between our government and Great Britain. We now feel keener interest to see the upshot of the

Cotton-The South Getting Stiff-Necked. The Eufala (Ala.) News, after referring to the marvellous changes for the better to be observed in the South after the close of the war, proceeds in another column to exhort the cotton planters in the following language:-If planters will now take our advice and hold firmly they will not have to wait long before realizing thirty cents for their cotton. Therefore, we say again, hold your cotton, planters. The game is in your own hands, and if you fail to will now you deserve to get nothing and to receive no sympathy from disinterested parties who are watching the game between the Northern speculators and spinners and Southern planters.

Thus is the South becoming stiff-necked in view of its present and prospective prosperity. If she keeps on at this rate how long will it be before she refuses to let the North have cotton at any price? That question may be answered by asking another-how long will it be before the South will have cotton mills of her own and about as much as she can do to supply the home demand? The fact of the matter is that the cry of Southern papers like the Eufala News, that the cotton receipts are short this year, is simply a false alarm, and their advice to planters to hold on to their crops is dangerous. This may be ascertained by glancing at a few figures, to wit:—The total receipts of cotton at all the ports to the latest dates foot up 1,489,804 bales, against 1,177,174 bales at the same time last year, showing an increase in the total receipts at the shipping points of 312,630 bales. Comment upon these figures is manifestly unnecessary. The truth is the South is on the high road to permanent prosperity, and her career cannot be impeded by obstructions thrown in her way by Northern croaking or Southern obstinacy.

#### The Opera Bouffe in Stamboul.

The road to civilization and progress is being opened out in the East, and can be attributed chiefly to the extreme liberality displayed by the Viceroy in Egypt of the recent opening of the Suez Canal. No efforts were spared in order to afford his numerous guests every amusement and pastime that money could obtain. Opera bouffe, with all its seductions, was not forgotten, and soon proved the weak point of the Mohammedans. The success it obtained in Cairo was signal. The looseness of the acting, combined with the pure simplicity of costume, was too much for the sedate old Egyptians, and in face of their traditional decorum they allowed themselves to be led away by enthusiasm. The far-famed Arabian Tales. with all their accompaniment of mystery and enchantment, which for ages have enraptured the masses, were stale. Here was something tangible, an actuality-something that could be heard and seen. From Cairo the news soon spread to Stamboul, and the fat old Turks, not desiring to give too great a shock to public opinion, arranged a private performance. "La Belle Helène" was the piece selected, and the artists were French, and well selected. The performance tickled the humor of the audience, but when the cancan was performed then even the "faithful" could not restrain their feelings, and soon all were joining in the dance to their hearts' content. Such was the effect upon the favored few that when the performance closed they all went their ways humming the enchanting airs, and "Bu qui s'avance. Bu qui s'avance," is now the popular melody among the True Believers, Curious as it may seem, there is no doubt that wonderful changes will ere long follow each other in quick succession, and a few weeks of opera bouffe may effect more than the practice of more serious measures for centuries.

THE VERY THING FOR ENGLAND-The popular movements commenced in London to encourage emigration from the overcrowded metropolis and other cities of England to Canada and other British colonies. It is somewhat surprising to us that such philanthropists as John Bright and John Stuart Mill have never thought of this simple specific for British starvation.

ESCAPE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.-Fifteen Fenians arrived in San Francisco yesterday on board a British ship from Australia, where they were serving out penal sentences. They were, of course, warmly welcomed on Ameri-

THE TWO REMAINING UNRECONSTRUCTED STATES .- The cases of Mississippi and Texas, it is said, will be rapidly considered by the Congressional committee, and those States will be admitted without delay. Of course as the elections in both of them resulted in favor of the radicals there is no necessity for any conditions. Being radical the average Congressional mind cannot for a moment imagine that they would be disloyal.

THE PERRY-HAYES MURDER.-The second trial of Edward Perry for the murder of the watchman Hayes in Brooklyn was commenced yesterday, a portion of a jury having been empanelled. We would not prejudge this case, but certainly the evidence taken on the previous trial was strongly against the prisoner. A trial for life may after all be a lottery, in which the main chance hinges on the choice of

THE NEW CABLE. -The channel cable just laid from the coast of England to the coast of France makes direct communication between London and Brest, and thus makes the French cable our most direct line to London. It is a more direct transit by this cable to the British capital than by the cable that lands on the Irish coast, and thus the French cable has the inside line for general European business.

A HEAVY TASK-The task undertaken in Congress of a regulation of the tariff. Between protectionists and free traders it is the great question of the day, and whether the two houses of Congress incline to the one side or the other there will be some disturbances among the leading politicians and their followers of both parties. Look, for instance, at the "happy accord" on this question between the free trade poets of the Post and the protection philosophers of the Tribune.

THE NEW YORK BALL TO PRINCE ARTHUR .-The Prince has accepted the invitation extended him, and on Tuesday next, we understand, a banquet and a ball will be given him at Delmonico's. This will be a limited arrangement. While the committee are about it why not engage the Academy of Music, and in combining charity with hospitality turn the reception of the Prince to a good practical purpose? | ought, then, to have it.

The Georgia Prom at Logge rheads. Just as everything begins to look lovely in he South by the readmission of Virginia the the South by the readmi Georgia press are getting at loggerheads among themselves, and if some gunpowder be not exploded among them pretty soon it will not be for the want of complications and provocations. The Atlanta Intelligencer seems to be the leading cause of this imbroglio. That paper is, in consequence, arraigned by the Macon Telegraph and Messenger as having been guilty of "acts of omission and comn detrimental to the democratic party of the State;" that it "has placed itself alongside the extreme radicals in its interpretation of the scope of the oath required to be taken by members of the Legislature under the recent Georgia bill:" that "claiming to be a democratic newspaper of the strictest sort, it has, within the period named (some months), done more harm to the party, in the limited sphere of its influence, than any radical paper in Georgia;" that it "has separated itself from the people of Georgia as well as the party in its dealing with the last Reconstruction bill and its construction by Governor Bullock's Attorney General;" that "it has gone out of its way to give a quasi endorsement of that construction by appealing to the fears and doubts of democratic members;" in short, that "it has pursued a line of policy on this question directly calculatedwhatever the motive-to shake instead of steadying the democratic column." The Intelligencer replies at length to these allegations, admitting some and denying others, concluding by declaring that "as for the democratic party of the State, whatever its contemporaries in their arrogance may assume or assert, the Intelligencer will remain true to it so long as it remains true to the principles upon which it was founded." It is then, a question of "principles" after all, which may be interpreted to mean one thing or another, according to the motives, locality, influence or precon-

ceived notions of parties most interested. The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel grows a little restive and crabbed in regard to a certain article in the Intelligencer which, it claims, was reviewed with fairness and courtesy. To this, avers the Chronicle, "the Intelligencer, doubtless stung with the evident dissatisfaction produced by his unfair editorial, retorted, not upon the Chronicle but upon the conduct and past political character of the writer, and sought to weaken the force of the Chronicle's argument by an improper reference to our military and political position during and before the war. Here the controversy, by the wanton act of the Intelligencer, lost its public and political character, and was perverted to a miserable personal quarrel.'

Thus the quarrel grows hotter and hotter. with every prospect of its culminating in some personal rencontre which will damage the private and public reputations of all concerned. Without obtruding advice upon people who are amply competent to take care of themselves, we will simply suggest that the more these leading newspapers in Georgia, representing the native element, wrangle among themselves, the wider will the door be opened for the intrusion of objectionable people from the North and elsewhere. Let them take care.

## Corbin in a Bad Way.

The Congressional Committee on Banking and Currency, engaged in the investigation of the great gold gambling conspiracy of September last, have been very anxious to hear what the pious speculative ring-master Corbin has to say upon the subject. But Corbin, having had his wings clipped once before by an investigating committee, touching certain lobby operations, shrinks from another trial threatening more serious consequences; and so he has sent word to the committee that he is suffering from a chronic disease which makes his appearance before them a matter of some uncertainty. He is in a bad way. He evidently lacks the moral courage to make a clean breast of it in a frank confession that Gould and Fisk led him into temptation, and that he was induced to give them promises and assurances which were all moonshine, but that really the possible profits of that gold pool were too glittering to be resisted. It would seem, too, that he does not like the idea of pleading guilty in the alternative of going before the committee and declining to answer questions where the answer would criminate himself. In any event it is the duty of the committee to bring him to the Capitol or to examine him at his lodgings; for without Corbin this gold gambling conspiracy is the play of Hamlet with the part of old Polonius left out; and we presume that the committee will go to the old man if he is really too sick to go to them.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH in its last days seems desirous of doing all the work it can Dr. Swinburne yesterday furnished a report of his six years' quarantine duty, the doctors who were negligent about reporting smallpox presented their defence, prosecutions were ordered against a large number of alleged swill milk dealers, Dr. Harris reported a large number of streets as filthy and the street cleaning superintendent submitted a report casting the main blame on Dr. Harris himself for the dirty condition of the streets. If the Board had shown such industry heretofore it would have deserved a longer lease.

THE TRIAL OF SANDERS D. BRUCE OR 2 charge of libelling George Wilkes was commenced before Judge Bedford yesterday. The defence seemed anxious to procure a postpenement, but the Judge refused on the ground that the evidence to establish the truth of a libel should have been at hand when the article was published, or else the article should not have been published at all. There is law and fact in a nutshell.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE proposes to but the afteenth amendment off the bridge. A resolution was introduced by one of the members yesterday to punish any one who entices a negro laborer to leave his employer or who, employs such a negro laborer afterwards

Ler Ir Go. -It is said that the project for the removal of Sing Sing Prison has behind it an offer of Commodore Vanderbilt to give for the property ten times the cost of the prison. If this be true it would seem that we may have a new prison on a better plan in exchange for the old one with no cost to the State. We

Our Central and South American Core

Our correspondents in Central and South America furnish us with the latest mail advices from the Isthmus and the South Pacific coast. The Darien Canal is the great topic of conversation among the people of Colombia. They have taken up the subject in earnest and express regret that the United States has been so tardy in making the preliminary surveys. The Colombians are evidently alive to the greatness of the undertaking, and realize the immense advantages it would confer upon trade and commerce. In Chile the political campaign is conducted with moderation; and although no activity is lacking on the part of the political contestants and their adherents, there is an absence of those revolutionary exhibitions and threats which were formerly so frequent during the progress of an election campaign. Pern is marching along in the road of progress. Enterprises such as that now in prospect of building a railroad between Lima and the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon, will prove an admirable panacea for the disorders of revolution in the South American republics. This railroad will be an immense undertaking, and when completed direct communication across the South American continent will be complete. What the Pacific Railroad is to the United States the railroad from Lima across the Andes to the Peruvian headwaters of the Amazon will be to South America.

PHEW !- What a peck of trouble the New York democracy must be in if we believe the following spasmodic effusion of the Albany Evening Journal, radical organ of the State:-"The democratic party is thoroughly disorganized. The priests insist upon a division of the School Fund, and stand threatening vengeance if it is not granted. Timorous legislators fear the wrath to come. The masses demand the disbandment of commissions; politic leaders seek to defeat by delay. Hoffman nominates to office from his following; angry Senators threaten rejection."

THE MILITARY COMMISSION IN GEORGIA has succeeded in reconstructing the Legislature. A republican has been elected Speaker of the Lower House, and the seats of nineteen members have been vacated.

#### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday. David Butler, Governor: Thomas P. Kennard, Secretary of State, and J. R. Patrick, Adjutant General, of Nebraska; Dr. G. P. Lindeman, of Pennsytvania; T. S. Arnot, of Elmira; H. P. Plant, of Georgia; J. H. Ramsey, President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, of Albany; A. D. White, of Syracuse and Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Con-necticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania; Captain H. Cromwell, of New Bedford; J. C. Bullock and G. S. Bullock, of Chicago, and G. W. Hotchkiss, of Binghamton, are at the Astor House.

Colonel G. S. McCartney, of San Francisco; Lieu tenant E. D. Wheeler, of the United States Army, and Major John C. Butts, of Richmond, are at

R. Gaivez, Peruvian Minister, of Lima, and Willis R. Coob, of New Orleans, are at the New H. Cunard, of Halifax; L. A. Godey, of Phila-

deiphia, and C. O. Perrault, of Montreal, are at the Brevoort House.
Dr. Stillwell, of Sag Harbor, and F. W. Crocker, of the United States Army, are at the St. Deni

Captain T. V. Meigs, of Lowell, is at the West moreland Hotel.
General H. B. Thompson, of Baltimore, is at the

Everett House. Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Clinton Hale, of the United States Army, are at the Fifth

Lieutenant Commander J. H. Miller, of the United States Navy, and General Frieze, of Providence, are

General S. E. Webb and W. P. Dencklar, for Washington; Colonel Bissel, for Hartford; G. B. McCartee, for Washington; E. O. Tufts and R. S. Covill, for Boston.

# OBITUARY.

Turin Salnave. A French stoop-oi-war arrived at Charleston, S. C., yesterday, direct from Port au Prince, bringing ntelligence of the shooting of ex-President Salnave of Hayts, on the 16th inst., by the successful revo man has only shared the fate of nearly all Haymen teaders, and his dying moments were probably consoled by the thought that before many months his executioners would be abot by somehody else. Samave was born in Hayti, and was a man in the prime of life. He entered the army at an early age, and was rapidly promoted for distinguished services vasion of St. Domingo by Soulouque and retreated in good order with that distinguished warrior. Sub-sequently he aided Geffrard in overthrowing the empire, whence Soulouque fled to Jamaica, and in re-establishing the republic. For a white matters progressed favorably enough; but in an evil near Geffrard's government slighted Salnave, whose bosom yearned for liberty. To strike down tyranny he aitempted the assassination of one of Geffrard's ministers and failed. He then field to St. Bonningo, and while there organizing a rebellion was sentenced to death by court martial assembled in Portan-Prine. In May 1985 good order with that distinguished warrior. Subtyranny he attempted the assassination of one of Gerrard's ministers and failed. He then fied to St. Domingo, and while there organizing a rebellion was sentenced to death by court martial assembled in Portan-Prince. In May, 1865, he reentered Hayti with a formidable army of 250 ment, roused the people in the name of Ged and liberty and established a provisional government. Gerrard advanced against him what the forces of the rapublic. Several bloody struggles took place, in which a number of men were seriously bruised and a lew killed. Finally the insurrection was suppressed, Salnave returning again to ist. Domingo. Subsequently, however, he renewed the revolutionary movement and succeeded in ousting Geffrard, who prudently took refuge on board a foreign way vessel. On assuming power Salnave issued a proclamation declaring annexity to all flayuens excepting Geffrard, whom he condemned to death, but who was never shot, for the very good reason that he kept out of Hayth. Of course it was not long before a revolution broke out against the new President, who acaded the Gaos, while the heroic Nissage S2,et, Dominique, and other world renowned Generals, led the piquets. The war lasted from June, 1897, until a lew days ago. So long as Salnave was able to pay for the printing of his Treasury notes he held out bravely; but when it took \$5,000 in Haytien currency to buy a gold doltar he collapsed. Unfortunately for him the piquet leaders' supply of coffee held out longer than ally, and he tell. He was sain to be a very warm triend of the United States, and was in layor of a closer aritiance between the "two republics." Of his private virtues we know nothing. He possessed a payut habit of shooting weating entities of the again, except in the persons of the new rulers of havti.

Phinens W. Lefand.

Phinens W. Leland. This citizen of Massachusetts died at Fall River, on Saturday last, aged seventy-one years. He was born in Grafton, in 1798, studied for some time at Brown University, Whode Island, and subsequently studied medicine with Dr. George C. Shattuck, of Boston. In 1826 he received the degree of M. D. at Boston. In 1826 he received the degree of M. D. at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., and until 1834 practised his profession at Menfield, Mass. He then removed to Fall River, for which place he was appointed Collector of Custom by President Jackson. This position he held during successive administrations until a short time before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, when he resigned. In 1845 in: Leland served as a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, of which he was chosen president. He was for some years employed as an editor, first of the Fall River Patriot, from 1836 to 1840, and knerwards of the Weskiy Nenos. He also countributed at one time to the Boston Post, and was well known in his State as a fluent and agreeable writer.